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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.85.

March 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 72
Humidity 95 85

March 13, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 61 2 p.m. 61
Humidity 97 98

7609 日十二月

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.

二拜禮 號三十月三年庚

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

CHINA'S BREAK WITH GERMANY.

A Majority of Over Three Hundred.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the House of Representatives has approved, by a majority of over three hundred, of the breaking off of relations with Germany.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

French Take More Prisoners.

London, March 12.
A French communiqué says:—The enemy made a surprise attack in the region of Paisy between Soissons and Rheims, but was completely repulsed. The enemy sustained losses and left prisoners. We again progressed by means of hand grenades towards Maisons de Champagne, and we successfully raided German trenches north of Suessrey (?) in Woëvre.

There were patrol encounters in the sectors of Auberive and in Lorraine, wherein we took prisoners.

Germans Report Renewed Activity.

London, March 12.
A Berlin communiqué says:—Clear visibility has been responsible for increased long range artillery and aviation activity on the Western Front. Firing has been especially violent on the Ancre between Bacquoy and Le Transloy.

South of Ripont, we repulsed a French attack. As the result of attacks by our aviators, the enemy lost sixteen aeroplanes and two captive balloons.

FALL OF BAGDAD.

Not Mentioned in Turkish Announcement.

London, March 12.
To-day's Turkish official announcement does not mention Bagdad.

Retirement Admitted.

London, March 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, in the Turkish Chamber, Ezer Pasha admitted that the Turks had retired in Mesopotamia and Persia for military reasons.

France Delighted.

London, March 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that there is great delight at the fall of Bagdad.

Experts assert that there is reason to believe that General Maund organised the advance and disposed the forces, men and material in such a manner as not to be at the mercy of the enemy in a counter-movement.

THE DARDANELLES REPORT.

Evidence Not to be Published.

London, March 12.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Argyll, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Dardanelles Commission does not recommend the publication of evidence, because the parts dealing with naval and military considerations or the relationship of the Allies could not be published without serious detriment to the public interests. Therefore the Government was not prepared to publish it.

Sir Stephen Collins:—Would it not have been better if the report had not been published?

Mr. Bonar Law:—The Government thought it bound to publish it in consequence of an Act of Parliament appointing the Commission.

Mr. Chubb:—Who is responsible for the excisions?
Mr. Bonar Law:—The Foreign Office, the Admiralty and the War Office made the excisions, and the Cabinet is responsible.

INDIAN IMPORT DUTY.

Government Adheres to Its Decision.

London, March 12.
Replying the Lancashire Cotton Trade Deputation demanding the withdrawal of the new Indian import duty on cotton goods, or a corresponding increase in the countervailing excise, Mr. Chamberlain said it was not practical politics to raise the excise, as there was not a single member of the Legislative Council of India who would vote for it. The Government stood by its action, which, it considered, accorded with Imperial interests and the spirit of justice.

COUNT BERNSTORFF.

London, March 12.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Christiania, Count Bernstorff has left for Copenhagen.

POTATOES NOT TO BE RATIONED.

London, March 12.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was not proposed to ration potatoes.

GENERAL SMUTS IN LONDON.

General Smuts has arrived.

(In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

British Crushing Enemy.

London, March 11.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The total number of prisoners taken by us at Lens was 232. Our artillery crushed attempts to attack west and north-west of Lens. The artillery is active on the Somme and the Ancre, at Arrancieres and Ypres and southward of Arras.

French Busy.

London, March 12.
A French official message reports very lively reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne. Attempted enemy coups-de-main north-west of Rheims and on the right of the Meuse failed completely.

CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

Preceded by a Surprise Thrust.

London, March 11.
An official message from Mesopotamia states:—We effected a surprise and crossed the Dikla by moonlight on Thursday. We established a strong post on the right bank. We bridged the Tigris below the confluence of the Dikla and a strong detachment marched up the right bank and found the enemy six miles south-west of Bagdad. We drove him back two miles. We forced the passage of the Dikla on Friday and advanced four miles towards Bagdad. Our forces on the right bank dislodged the enemy from his second positions and bivouacked on the captured ground. Dust storms and a violent gale were weathered. We forced the Turks back three miles west and south-west of Bagdad on Saturday.

FRENCHMEN IN BONDAGE.

What the Kaiser Must Answer for.

Little by little the world is beginning to realise the sense in which Germany understands and uses such phrases as "human treatment" and "humanitarian objects". We are learning by bitter experience that these expressions synchronise; very often with Belgian atrocities, sinking unarmed ships, bombarding open towns, inflicting untold cruelties upon prisoners of war, as well as with overtures for peace—or for a Peace Conference, which is rather a different thing.

It should, therefore, be a matter of little surprise to us to learn from the lips of those who have just escaped from a two years' thralldom, the bitterest because it has had to be endured in their own homes, that probably nothing can exceed the tyranny even now being exercised over the unfortunate inhabitants of Belgium and Northern France by the German invader, whose "desire to stem the flood of blood and to bring the horrors of war to an end" has recently been announced to an incredulous world.

The present writer had an opportunity some 18 months ago of collecting evidence from some of these poor exiles on their return to France, and their orisons of suffering and misery belong to the category of tragedies that "lie too deep for tears." Now, for the past few weeks, another sad procession of some 20,000 refugees from Northern France has been wending its way back "home" in a series of convoys at the rate of about 1,000 persons a day. Once more the warmhearted and hospitable people of Switzerland have given them of their best; they have housed, fed, and clothed them, and sent them on their way rejoicing. Once more, almost neutral ears have been pained to listen to grim narratives of harsh treatment and starvation and worse, which appear to be inseparable from German domination in time of war. It is perhaps well that some of these stories should be repeated for the benefit of those who still find it difficult to imagine the conditions of life passed beneath the vigilant eye and the iron heel of an invader.

It matters little from which province invaded France the refugees are being repatriated: their condition is practically the same—broken in body and mind, but unconquerable in spirit. Some convoys say that they have not tasted meat for two years, others have had it in small quantities as long as 15 months ago; the most fortunate of all tell us that meat rations came to an end a fortnight before their departure. All food is at famine prices; candles cost 12 francs for a packet of eight; petrol is prohibitive. Yet, in spite of all this physical impoverishment, forced labour in town and village alike; the old men and women up to any age, and children as young as 13, are compelled to work in factories and fields, their wages varying from two to three francs a day, out of which they have to pay for their food about 50 per cent. of their total takings. To this rule there is no exception; one person in every household is allowed to stop at home to perform domestic duties, which include the washing of the German soldiers' dirty linen.

The discipline imposed scarcely differs from slave-driving in its palmiest days. At harvest-time work is obligatory all the week round, Sundays and feast-days included; no one may stop work to go to Mass. Two girls who went to church one Sunday morning were in prison the same afternoon; a child of 14 in the same village got four days' imprisonment for not doing a full day's work; a woman who gave an apple to a Belgian prisoner was condemned to 10 days' imprisonment; another woman's sentence was 42 days with hard labour for straying 20 yards beyond the boundary limit, and yet another, aged 70, received a fortnight's cells for going to see her sick daughter, who lived a short distance out of bounds. These are but a very few cases, typical of hundreds, which illustrate the bitter complaints against the behaviour of the German troops and of the officials in occupation of French territory.

Convoys from the Aisne district tell us a particularly sad story of their daily lives. There has been no school held for at least six months; the children over eight years of age being forcibly occupied in shelling beams all day long.

Adults, when there is any work to be done, are compelled to accomplish it as best they may, without any prospect of a holiday on week-days or Sunday; they may till their own fields (under German superintendence), but the produce is seized as soon as it is ripe, and then, perhaps, resold to its owners. Villagers who own cows are forced to supply the Kommandatur with most of the milk, but a small quantity of skimmed milk is still allowed to families containing children. Those who keep poultry are bound to produce so many eggs a day for their gasters, often having to buy eggs in order to make up the quantity required. Here, too, all mattresses have been requisitioned, even those used by infants and small children, who have to be content with sacks stuffed with feathers or wood shavings. To add insult to injury, all *bons de réquisition* for commandeered property had to be left at the Mairie when the owners left the district to be repatriated; no receipts whatever could be taken away to prove title to the stolen property. "All copper, down to the handles of doors, and all agricultural implements have been seized, as well as the village churchbells and metal candlesticks."

From Lille we hear that, owing to the extreme scarcity and costliness of food, infant mortality is very high and tuberculosis is quite alarmingly prevalent among the young people. Of the deportations we learned something from one or two of the sufferers: how in April last they were driven out of house and home in the middle of the night by soldiers with fixed bayonets, whilst in certain streets the guns were turned on them. In November, 1916, it seems that 138 persons were taken away as hostages to Germany (the reason given being that this was an act of "reprisal"), and that among the girls who had been thus deported many had been shamefully treated.

In conclusion, three stories of wanton brutality remain in my mind, and I repeat them as they were told to me.

In May, 1915, a particularly revolting crime was committed: two young lads, belonging to the W., who were amusing themselves in the *quai* street, ran

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

CAPTURE OF BAGDAD.

The Fall.

London, March 11.
An official message from Mesopotamia states that Bagdad was occupied on Sunday.

The Past India Played.

London, March 12.
The fall of Bagdad is the subject of editorials in all the newspapers.

The "Times" concludes its article with a reminder of the great and worthy part which India has played in the triumph and says: "It should always be remembered that a very large proportion of the forces which General Maund guided to victory are Indian regiments. The cavalry which hung on the flanks of the demoralised Turkish army and chased it to the gates of Bagdad must have been almost exclusively Indian cavalry. The infantry which bore months of privation and proved in the end the masters of the Turks inside Indian units which had already fought heroically in France, Gallipoli and Egypt. Whatever mistakes the Indian military administration may have made in the earlier stages of the Mesopotamian campaign, the valour of the Indian troops who contributed so largely to the successes on the Tigris was never questioned. In the last few days there have been discussions which seemed to imply that India's help in the war chiefly consisted of a belated offer of financial aid. She has done far more, for in common with ourselves she has given the blood of her best and bravest, and nowhere more than in the deserts of Mesopotamia."

THE PETROGRAD TROUBLE.

London, March 11.
The Military Commandant has issued a proclamation regarding the "disorders of the last few days, the acts of violence and attempts against the soldiers and police." The proclamation forbids assemblies in the streets and warns the inhabitants that the troops have been ordered to use their weapons if necessary to preserve order.

The newspapers are not being published and the tramways have ceased running.

away when they observed the approach of a certain well-known gendarme; this officer fired shots of them, and wounded the lad so severely that he died a few hours later; his little sister was whipped for calling the gendarme coward; then this policeman finally had the frontory to visit the home of the murdered boy's parents before the funeral and to walk about the room whistling.

I saw a woman, a confectioner, who had been given 2½ months' imprisonment; she had been struck by a drunken policeman, and had fled into her shop for protection; he tried to follow her and somehow hurt his hand, whereupon he denounced her and she received the above sentence.

In one convoy there was a young fellow of about 18, whose right arm had been amputated; he had been set to work to fell trees, and in the course of this work had hurt his arm, which became swollen; he asked at the Kommandatur that something should be done for it, but was accused of shirking work and threatened with imprisonment; later, after he had been working again, his arm had to be amputated.

It is for incidents like these, added to similar horrors perpetrated in Belgium and Armenia and on the high seas, that the German Emperor will have to answer (in the words of his New Year's message to his troops) "before God and humanity."

A CANTON REQUIEM.

Mass for the Allied Dead.

Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, a Requiem Mass was sung at the Catholic Cathedral in Canton, for the souls of the men of the Allied armies who have fallen during the war.

A large congregation was present, and this included the majority of the Shamesen people, with the various Consular officials, together with many Portuguese and Chinese. During the service a most eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Fr. ...

WAR WORK FOR CLERGY.

The Bishop of Salisbury's Suggestions.

The Bishop of Salisbury is preparing a scheme by which clergy of the diocese, which consists of the counties of Wilt and Dorset, may undertake work of a national but non-combatant character. In a letter to the clergy of the diocese he says:—

It is the matter of substitution of clergy should be prepared to take their part, curtailing, with-out neglecting, their ministerial work. For country clergy, agricultural labour in some form offers to those who live in the midst of agricultural interests a suitable and practical opportunity. For others weekday work in offices and business houses, or perhaps postal and transport duties, thereby releasing others for more direct and military service, should, I think, be possible, but that the clergy as a whole, with, of course, exceptions on the ground of age and infirmity, should offer themselves for some share in the great scheme of National Service I am profoundly convinced. That their doing so will involve some considerable interference with their ordinary work is of course inevitable. I desire to facilitate such steps as are necessary to the utmost of my power.

Some duties, of course, cannot be allowed to suffer. The Sacraments must be administered—worship must be offered. The Word must be preached. The sick cannot be neglected. The children must be cared for—but with these exceptions other calls must give way. Weekday services in some cases omitted or curtailed; ordinary visitation, not of the sick but of the whole, postponed—some parochial organisations can be depaupered or suspended. Such changes are inevitable, and should be made in consultation with the archdeacons or myself.

Small parishes may for the present have to be worked by neighbouring clergy. The unworthy reluctance to attend another church than our own and the unfortunate spirit of rivalry or unfriendliness that sometimes prevents this must be put aside. It may be as a result of it all that there may be more brotherhood amongst us, less parochialism and a wider view of what it means to serve God in this Church and realm. I am prepared to appeal for the help of the laity in the churches and parishes within far wider limits than under normal conditions.

We are arranging for a small advisory committee in every archdeaconry, which will report to and be in close touch with myself.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Mr. Manhattan" at the Theatre Royal.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

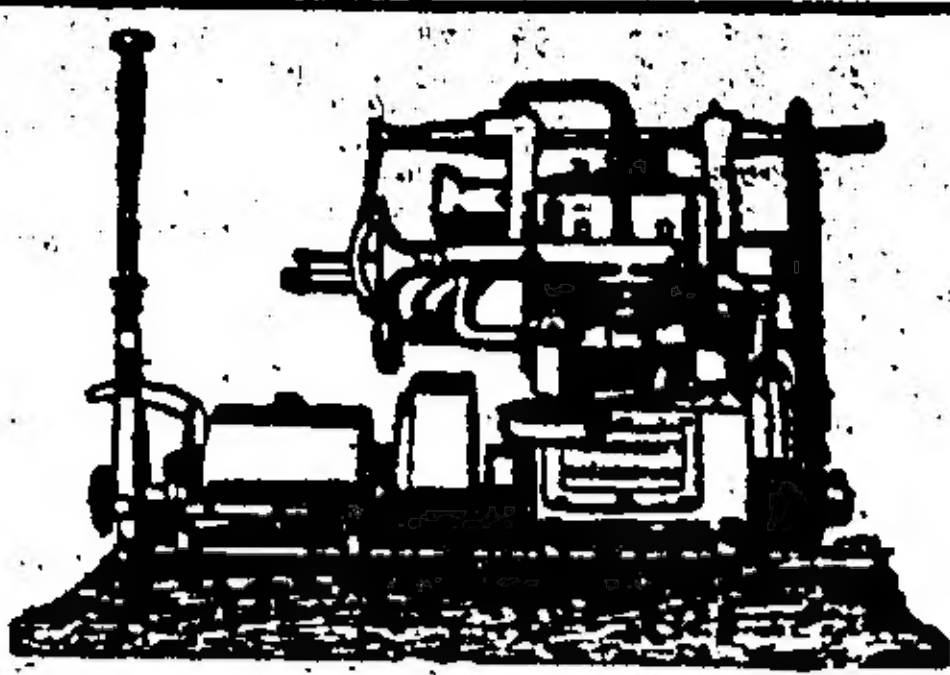
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Bandman Opera Co.—Performance of "Tina" at the Theatre Royal.

Major-General Ravenshaw A. Prisoner.

It was reported recently that Major-General H. S. L. Ravenshaw was a prisoner of war in Germany. He is 47 years of age. General Ravenshaw took part in the Chitral Campaign, and went through the South African War, figuring in the actions at Elandslaagte, Bristfontein, and Lombard's Kop, as well as in the defence of Ladysmith. During the present war he has twice been mentioned in dispatches, and has had the O.M.G. conferred upon him.

NOTICES.



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No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
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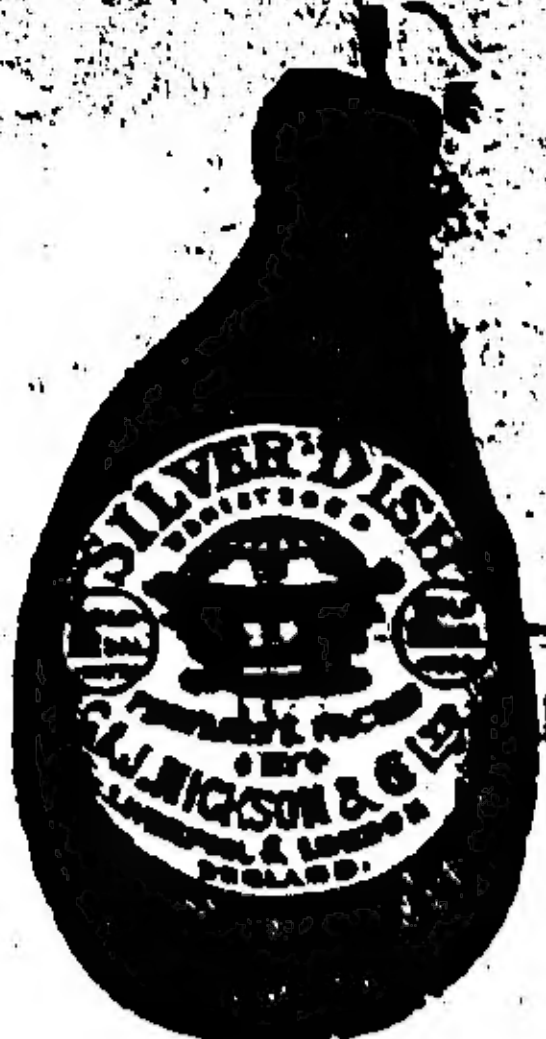
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Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt concierge maintained by the Hotel to Central
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P.O. PEUSTER, Manager.

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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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rooms. Splendid View of Harbour. Excellent Cuisine under
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For Terms apply.—MRS. LOSSIUS, Proprietress.

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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes
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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The
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It has been entirely renovated throughout and is now up-to-date in every respect.
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans.
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to—
Telegraphic Address "Macao." THE MANAGER.

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Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best. Tins
and Cakes are new for each month. Price one Dollar each, or 50 Cents for 20 Cakes good for any
meal, or 10 Cakes up to 15 Cents.
We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first class quality. Try
our own make Paste Buns and Fruit Pies. Pure Jam Cakes, Rosettes and Ground Daily and put up in
1 lb. Tins at 50 Cents. To give you a Splendid Cup of Liquid Tea. Minerals and soft drinks of every
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EQUAL TO ALL LOCAL CONDITIONS,
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worn nerve tissue. We can recommend it.
Price £2.50 per bottle.

"THISTLE" BRAND HAMS. BACON.



TO BE FOUND ON THE BEST TABLES.

GENERAL NEWS.

Workhouse Lad's Rise.
Southwark Guardians have been
informed that a lad, formerly
maintained by that union, and
afterwards sent to the Exmouth,
had secured his master's ticket in
the mercantile marine within nine
years of leaving the training ship.
He is now qualified to command
his own ship.

Excess Profits Tax.
More than one-fifth of the total
revenue for the financial year
which ends on April 1 next will
come from excess profits tax. The
Chancellor's estimate of the yield
of this new source of income for
the full year was £86,000,000.
Already this amount has been
exceeded by £7,379,000, and
there is no doubt that by the end
of the year the total will be well
over £100,000,000. The revenue
from all sources budgeted for
was £502,375,000, and there are
indications that this sum will be
exceeded by more than £20,000,000.
Profits have produced
over £12,000,000 more than last
year, while nearly £12,000,000
has been received under the head
of "miscellaneous," being
£8,500,000 more than the estimate
for the full year.

German Agreement Void.
It was held in the Chancery
Division recently that a German
agreement with a British
company arranged before
the war had become void
owing to the war. The British
Association of Glass Bottle Manu-
facturers sought to set aside an
order suspending in favour of
Messrs. Forster and Sons, Atlas
Glass Works, the British patents
of a bottle making machine. The
machine was patented by an Am-
erican company, and the European
rights, were acquired by an inter-
national company registered in
Germany, with which the British
Association had an agreement for
the supply of machines. When
war broke out the company could
not fulfil its obligations, and on
the application of Messrs. Forster
and Sons, the Board of Trade
suspended the patents in their
favour.

Gloves for Munition Workers.
The Government, it is stated,
has issued tenders for tens of
thousands of gloves for munition
workers. It is believed that the
wearing of gloves minimises the
chance of disasters. The order
will take precedence over all
others. At the Bermondsey
Tribunal recently a glove manu-
facturer of Long-lane, is appeal-
ing for the exemption of four
employees, said he was making
over 6,000 pairs of gloves a week
for the Government at his three
factories. He understood the
Government were going to stop
the manufacture of gloves for
civilian altogether all over the
country. He appealed for the ex-
emption of two glove cutters, on
whom the work of some hundreds
of girls depended. The Military
Representative said the glove
cutters were highly skilled men,
and could not be replaced. Three
months' exemption was granted
to each cutter, the manager of
one of the factories was allowed
six months and a foreman packer
and examiner three months' final.
Part-time Women for the Land.
While the Ministry of Munition
is securing an ex-
cellent response to its appeal for
20,000 women for shell-filling
factories, Miss Talbot's Depart-
ment at the Board of Agriculture
is completing its scheme for em-
ploying more women on the land.
The scheme has two specially dis-
tinctive features. There is to be
no unpaid labour, and part-time
work is to be encouraged. Im-
mobile labour is to be used as
well as mobile labour. This will
secure the services of 100,000
village women now on the regis-
ters who cannot leave their homes
or work full time. They will be
organised in squads for, say, three
mornings or three afternoons a
week. In the mobile class about
12,000 women have already been
placed by the Women's National
Land Service Corps. The demand
is largely for dairymaids. About
a dozen travelling inspectors will
be appointed. The Department,
which is now established at 3, St.
James's Square, is working in the
closest co-operation with Mr.
Mervin Chamberlain.

For the best Meals, Refresh-
ments, "Black & White" Con-
fectionery at before the war
prices, call at the
"Black & White" Confectionery.

GENERAL NEWS.

Silver Badge for men of First Army.
The King has approved the issue of the Silver War Badge to officers and men who have served since August 4, 1914. Officers entitled to wear it will be those who have retired or relinquished their commissions, and in the case of men those have been discharged on account of old age, wounds or sickness, such as would render them permanently unfit for further military service.

Self-imposed Dumbness.
For 30 years Thomas Williams, of Llanelli, who has just passed away in his seventy-first year, voluntarily remained dumb. In order to more easily keep his vow of silence, he led the life of a recluse in a cottage at Dafen. During the last few years efforts were made to get him to enter into conversation, but without success. Eccentric in appearance as well as in habit, he lived in a dilapidated house with practically no doors or windows, a good deal of the damage having been done by the children of the neighbourhood. A few days ago the old man was found almost frozen to death in his fireless "home," and was removed to a civilised dwelling, where he died. A visitor to Williams' dwelling found it sparsely furnished, but it was evident the occupant had been a great reader of the daily papers, large bundles of newspapers being kept in each room.

Oriental Study.
Included in the donations to the School of Oriental Studies, are useful sums from a number of Banks doing business in the East, notably the Chartered, and Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, the Mercantile Bank and National Bank of India. The classes, we believe, have already commenced. It is stated that at first teaching will be provided in seven groups, comprising twenty different tongues. The teachers in the Oriental departments at University College and King's College, with some exceptions have been transferred to the school, and several additional appointments had been made. The first three groups are concerned with the languages of ancient India, the Near East, and Northern, Eastern and Western India; the sixth group covers Chinese and Japanese; and the other groups; 4 (Southern India), Tamil and Telugu, Mr. W. Fraser, late I. C. S.; Tamil and Sinhalese, Mr. M. de Z. Wickremasinghe. Further India and Malay Archipelago, Burmese, Mr. M. L. Hough; Malay, Mr. C. O. Blagden. Exchange.

NOTICE.

G.  R.
1917-18

SEALED TENDERS. will be received at the R.N. Hospital until 10 a.m. on the 20th March, 1917, from persons desirous of supplying Beef, Mutton, Fowls, Pork, Bread, Cheese, Pure Cow's Milk, Assorted Waters, Ice, and other provisions, and necessaries for the year ending 31st March, 1918.

Sealed Tenders will also be received for Coal (Akaitke and Yuhari).

Printed Forms of Tender and further particulars can be obtained at the R.N. Hospital.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

G. A. DREAPER,
Deputy Surgeon-General.
R. N. Hospital, Hongkong.
Hongkong 12th March, 1917.

NOTICES.



87232 Filtration, Mc.Cormack-Kreiser.
74447 Rosamunde Entr'acte, (Violin) M. Powell.
74489 Mignon-Polonaise-Je suis Titania, (Vocal) M. Garrison.
88003 Faust-Salut Demeure, E. Caruso.
88321 Minuet in G, (Pianoforte) Paderewski.
88556 La Procession, (Vocal) E. Caruso.
74257 Perpetuum Mobile, (Violin) Kubelik.
89052 Forza del Destino-Ivano Alvaro Part I Caruso-Amato.
89038 Mignon-Les Hirondelles, Farrar-Jourmet.
74176 Caprice Basque, (Violin) M. Elman.

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NOTICE.

ON and after 12th March, 1917, the hours for the transaction of business by the Hongkong Savings Bank will be 10 A.M. to 12 NOON, SATURDAYS included.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
N. J. STABBE,
Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 5th March, 1917.

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H.K. POLICE (RESERVE) SERVICE RIFLE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETING.

FOR
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

EASTER SUNDAY, April 8th, 1917.

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Service Rifles.	Open Sights.
100 Yards	Grouping
200 "	Deliberate
300 "	"
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G.  R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations. The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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WANTED in Kowloon a SIX or FIVE ROOMED HOUSE unfurnished. Reply Box 1263 "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—William's Chinese-English Dictionary, second hand. Apply "K" care of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1917.

THE ENEMY'S IMAGININGS.

No one who intelligently views the trend of happenings in the
various theatres of war can come to any other conclusion than that
the Allied machine is gradually becoming tuned up for the great
general offensive to which we have all been so eagerly looking
forward. Wherever we turn we see the soldiers of the Allies getting
the better of their foes, and in some instances—as on the British
front in France, and in Mesopotamia—the successes already gained
are having a vital effect on the progress of the war. For us at the
moment the outlook is certainly most reassuring; for our enemies
it is correspondingly depressing. But while we may well take heart
at the turn of events, and while we have good reason to look to the
future in a spirit of fervent hope, it would be sheer foolishness for
us to think that the end is near, much less to begin to count the
probable spoils, as the enemy is wont to do, even in the moment
of his extremity. There are bitter battles to be fought yet, and
hard trials to be endured, but the ultimate result is assured, none
the less.

But the fact that the portents are all against the Central
Powers has not caused enemy spokesmen to desist from the deliver-
ing of bombastic utterances as to the future. The latest of these to
speak for the former Hungarian Premier, Count Andrássy,
whose remarkable interview was summarised in our telegraphic
news columns of yesterday. So cocksure and dogmatic is he in his
assertions as to how the war will end, and as to what the
Central Powers will reap out of it, that one wonders the belliger-
ents think it worth while to continue the struggle any longer.
Some of his observations are worth noting, if only to show the
utter failure of Germany and her vassals thoroughly to appreciate
the logic of cold, hard facts. The war, according to the Hungarian
Count, is to end through general exhaustion, and the peace
terms are to be dictated by the cleverer belligerents. As "the Cen-
tral Powers are more intelligent than the Entente" in this connection,
we need not stop to argue who will do the dictating. Count Andrássy
has already settled all that. But though there is to be a
blank peace, without formal annexation or indemnities, the Central
Powers are, by some mysterious means not yet disclosed, to control
Poland and Lithuania militarily and economically, and Russia's
power in the East is simultaneously to be broken. As to the
"cleverness" and "intelligence" of our enemies, we thought it
had reached its crowning point in subterfuge, according to the
Germans, who have declared that they rely on it to win the war for
them, but, strange to say, Count Andrássy expresses doubts con-
cerning the likely success of this method of warfare, and speaks of
slower means to be adopted. The cleverness and intelligence of
which he speaks cannot, after all, be either of the military or naval
brand, since the belligerents are eventually to cease fighting by
reason of a mutual ineptitude to fight any longer. Maybe, therefore,
the imagined superiority is in the realm of diplomacy, though the
world may be forgiven if, after the enemy's past bungling and mis-
calculation in this direction, it respectfully declines to admit the
claim.

The Count himself has certainly not displayed an ex-
cessive measure of cleverness when he openly declares that Germany's
two aims in the war are the uniting of Central Europe and the East,
and the intention of becoming a dominant World Power. We wonder
what the Kaiser will think of that. He has been telling the
world for many weary months that Germany has had the war forced
upon her; that she is merely fighting a defensive battle. Now
comes Count Andrássy with the candid admission that Germany's
aim all through has been self-aggrandisement. The Count still
dreams of a full realisation of Germany's plans for supremacy in the
East. But he seems to shut his eyes to Russia's progress in South
Asia, and to the brilliant British advance in Mesopotamia. Germany,
we know, planned a great dominion which was to link up Europe
and Asia; but recent events have broken the chain, and, as Lord
Curzon said the other day, the link will never be re-forged.

St. George's Day Prospects.

Judging from the rousing
send-off given to the Home-going
volunteers on Saturday night,
and from yesterday evening's
most promising meeting in con-
nection with the proposal for
observing St. George's Day, it
would seem that the *Telegraph*
has not been preaching entirely
to deaf ears during its lengthy
campaign against the back-
bonelessness of the Hongkongites.
Things are decidedly on the
move, and the future may yet
find this colony really a habitable
place. It is good to see that
many of those gentlemen to
whose energy and good sense the
marvellous success of the "Our
Day" fair was due will have a
hand in the St. George's Day
arrangements. The Shakespearean
play idea is a fine one, and
it is to be regretted that the
uncertainty of the April weather
would probably stand in the way
of an open air performance there-
of. The Dragon procession would
not only be an expensive affair
but it would be likely, under the
circumstances, to provoke some
amount of ridicule, inasmuch
as the English community
naturally wants every feature
of the day to be essen-
tially national. But, weather
permitting, we certainly ought
to have a street procession of
some kind and, if possible,
another fair.

The Fall of Bagdad.

Whatever may be the net
strategic value of the capture of
Bagdad, there can be no doubt
as to its moral effect on the Turks,
and indirectly on the Germans.
A beaten nation, such as our
veracious friends the Huns have
represented us to be, does not
walk in and help itself to a
strongly-fortified place like
Bagdad; nor does it, in the course
of a few weeks, achieve such
a list of successes on Turkish
soil as more than served to
counter-balance past reverses
in the district. Another dis-
concerting fact for the Ger-
mans and Turks is that, as this
morning's wires point out,
the conquering troops are very lar-
gely drawn from His Majesty's
Indian forces; for that is Islam's
answer to the various Turko-
Han attempts to establish
a "holy war" and to brew revolt
among the Mohammedan subjects
of the Empire. The religious
card, to Germany's eyes, seemed
such a very strong one to play;
but the enemy overlooked two
considerations: (a) that the Hun
plotter invariably "overdoes it"
and (b) that no people of the
Empire are more unshakable in
their loyalty than the Mohammed-
ans. When, therefore, the Kaiser
started his sham-conversion
buffoonerie, posing as a budding
prophet and apostle of Islam (at
the same time, by the way, as he
was intimating to the
Italians and the Irish his ap-
proaching conversion to Catho-
licism), what he really succeeded
in doing was to disgust and
annoy all thinking Muslims; for
these are in the habit of
taking their religion seriously,
and are hardly likely to feel very
grateful to the man who endeav-
ours to bring it into disrepute or
derision.

China and Germany.

It would appear now that little
short of a miracle can avert the
outbreak of hostilities between
Germany and China. Indeed,
since the House of Representatives
has voted, by a huge majority,
for the rupture, and since the Senate
has now decided to give its sup-
port, practically nothing but
formalities remain to be
dealt with. And now is
the time for the Chinese to
resolve not to be misled by any
sentimental considerations, or to
listen to such folly as the Ameri-
cans have been planning for
themselves in regard to questions
of German internment and
annexation. China knows, as
America should also know, that
the Hun is not to be trusted for
a second, and that to be lenient
towards him is to place the com-
munity in danger. Britain made
one of her cardinal mistakes in leav-
ing a single German at large in
the country—and she paid for her
folly in such little incidents as
the blowing up of warships in
harbour etc. China cannot afford
to take any chances with a people
that is absolutely devoid of all
honour, and she should lay by
the heels every German in the
country.

DAY BY DAY.

MANY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS
CALLED "FAST" BY HIS FRIENDS
IS CONSIDERED SLOW BY HIS
TAILOR.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar
on demand to-day was
2s. 3.5/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the 180th anniver-
sary of the shooting of Admiral
Byng.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals
begs to acknowledge with thanks
the following donation to the
funds of the Hospital:—Standard
Oil Co., \$50.

Street Gamble.

"I admit it; it is no use telling
a lie," said a Chinese, charged
before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at
the Police Court this morning,
with playing at dice in the street
at Kungshom. A fine of \$2 was
imposed.

Theft from B.A.T.

Mr. F. A. Perry, of the British
American Tobacco Company, has
reported to the Police that some
person entered the Company's
premises by the back door in
Bank Buildings and stole
cigarettes to the value of \$54.

Dishevelled Houseboy.

Mrs. Blate, residing at the
Soldiers' Club, has reported to
the Police that her houseboy suc-
ceeded in opening her wardrobe
with a duplicate key and ab-
stracting the sum of \$300 from
a drawer therein. The boy has
absconded, and nothing can be
discovered as to his whereabouts.

Too Trusty.

Three men living at a boarding
house in Connaught Road are
bawling the fact that they
placed too much trust in a fellow
lodger. The three of them
entrusted a man, who has since
disappeared, with \$2,789 to take
to their homes in the country.
Nothing more has been heard of
him.

Junkman's Loss.

The master of a licensed junk
has reported to the Police that
while in Lueng Shan Wan waters
three men boarded his boat, two
of them being armed with revolv-
ers and the other with a dagger,
and drove him and his coolies
into the hold. They then proceed-
ed to strip the vessel of its cargo,
and got away with booty valued
at about \$280.

"Life After Death."

The second conference in con-
nection with the Church of
England Men's Society is to be
held to-morrow (Wednesday)
evening in the City Hall, at 9
p.m. when "Life after Death"
will be considered. The Rev. H.
Copley Moyle is to read a paper
on the subject. All men are in-
vited. There will be a discussion.

ENTERTAINING SERVICE MEN.

Matinee in Aid of New Fund.

The New Bandman Opera
Company, by the kindness of the
members of the Company, has
undertaken to give a special
matinee on Saturday afternoon
next in the Theatre Royal, the
entire proceeds of which will be
given to a Fund to provide enter-
tainment for men in His Majesty's
Services in the Colony. At
Colonial, and at all places recently
visited, the Company has
given special performances for
the benefit of various War
Funds, and at no small cost
in expense and effort, has gen-
erously given all assistance in its
power.

It is hoped that the object of
the special matinee on Saturday
next will commend itself to large
numbers and meet with very
hearty and general support. The
funds secured will be devoted to
the coming months to general
entertainment purposes in behalf
of H. M. Services in the Colony,
and will be used for concerts,
picnics, teas, etc., for men in bar-
acks, outlying forts and on ships.
Arrangements for the various
forms of entertainment will be in
the hands of a working committee,
which will include the Rev. C. L.
Copley-Moyle and T. Robinson.
The matinee will be
commenced at 2.30 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

Preparing for Its Celebration.

The project to celebrate St.
George's Day in a manner worthy
of its significance was taken a
step further last evening by the
meeting held in the City Hall,
and the number of prominent re-
sidents who gathered together
augured well for the success of
any programme decided upon.
Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, Paines
Judge, occupied the chair, those
also present including the Hon.
Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., the
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the
Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C.,
the Hon. Mr. E. Shellim, the
Chief Justice, Sir Wm. Rees
Davies, K. C., Rev. V. H. Copley
Moyle, Messrs. F. B. L. Bowley,
G. T. Eddins, E. W. Looker,
O. D. Wilkinson, D. K. Moss,
G. C. Moxon, A. H. Harris, L. N.
Leafe, J. Scott Harston, H. W.
Bird, A. H. Skelton, M. S. North-
cote, C. W. Bewick, E. Hancock,
E. Ralphs, J. A. S. Plummer,
H. A. Cartwright, Major Wake-
man, Capt. Carter, Capt.
Champlin, Mr. P. P. J. Wode-
house, D.S.P., Mr. W. L. Patten-
den, Mr. Findlay Smith and
Mr. T. L. Pearce.

The meeting was opened by
the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, who
said that it would be a disgrace
to Englishmen if they did not
celebrate St. George's Day some-
thing after the manner of the
patriotic example set by the
Scots. The English community
here was a small one, but although
they were outnumbered by the
Scotch he thought St. George's
Day could be celebrated in
such a manner as to largely
benefit war charities. They
embraced the suggestion that
they should combine with the
Scotch community. Of their
assistance they had no doubt—
(Applause)—considering the as-
sistance they had cheerfully given
them in the past. Several sug-
gestions had been made, among
them that of a Shakespearean
play in the evening. He pro-
posed that Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz
take the chair.

Mr. Justice Gompertz then
took the chair and the Hon. Mr.
Holyoak said he thought they
should first appoint a committee
of, he suggested, 25 members,
and from them a working com-
mittee could be elected.

This was agreed to and the
Committee appointed consisted
of the Chairman (ex-officio), Sir
William Rees Davies, Hon. Mr.
E. H. Sharp, Hon. Mr. H. E.
Pollock, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak,
Messrs. S. H. Dodwell, T. E.
Pearce, C. Bewick, T. C. Down-
ing, C. M. Ede, E. V. D. Parr,
H. P. White, C. D. Wilkinson,
L. N. Leafe, A. H. Harris, W. L.
Pattenden, E. J. Grist,
F. C. Jenkins, M. S. North-
cote, H. W. Looker, N. J. Stubb,
H. P. Winslow, H. W. Bird, G. S.
Archbutt, A. H. Skelton, E. A.
Cartwright, P. Teater, F. Graham,
E. Hancock, O. H. P. Hay, J.
Robertson, and Capt. Clarke.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak proposed
that Captain Champlin should
act as Treasurer.

Mr. C. D. Wilkinson seconded
and the motion was carried.

Mr. J. H. Bentley was elected as
Secretary.

In making suggestions for the
celebration, the Hon. Mr. Holyoak
said it was thought that it might
be possible that a Shakespearean
play might be given at the
Theatre in the evening, together
with a café chantant in the after-
noon, and a street collection in
the morning in which they could
be assisted by ladies who had
done so well on other occasions.
It had also been suggested that
the Chinese might be asked to
co-operate by organising a
Dragon procession.

Mr. L. N. Leafe proposed that
the matter should be left to the
Committee to decide after receiv-
ing suggestions from those inter-
ested.

Mr. A. H. Harris seconded and
the motion was carried.
Captain Carter said he thought
the Committee should devote
their attention to the way to raise
the most money. The street
collection had proved very
successful on the occasions it had
been tried. He did not see how

WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

A Pointed Appeal to Hongkong Britanners.

A pamphlet has been sent by
the Hongkong and South China
War Savings Association to every
British subject in the Colony. It
states:—

The Committee have much
pleasure in announcing that over
one lakh of dollars has been in-
vested in War Loan through this
Association since the beginning
of the year.

This is divided up amongst 315
Members only, so there must be
very large number of British sub-
jects in this Colony who have not
yet become Members and it is
difficult to understand how those
who can afford to lend, even a
little, to their country each month
refrain from doing so, unless
it be through slackness. Al-
though our final success in this
War is assured, every man, every
penny is wanted if it is to be
brought to an early termination.

There are many of us in this
Colony who cannot go to the
front and join those millions who
have gone prepared, if necessary,
to sacrifice their lives; but there
is not one of us who cannot do
our small bit by lending—lending
not giving—his money to his
King and Country.

Every facility has been provid-
ed for both large and small invest-
ments by this Association, and,
without mentioning the attrac-
tiveness of the War Loan from
an investor's point of view, so
British subject who has a spark
of patriotism in him should re-
frain from availing himself of the
opportunity of assisting his coun-
try and of having a share in the
final overthrow of "Prussianism"
and all that this word means to
civilisation, unless he has already
done so through this Association
or otherwise.

It is difficult sometimes in
Hongkong to believe that this
War is raging in Europe, the
success of which means the very
existence of this Colony and our-
selves. Here we are still living
in pre-war comfort, scarcely
feeling the War, and many have
actually benefited financially
entirely owing to the war.

There is no desire in this ap-
peal to force anyone to subscribe,
but merely to give everyone the
opportunity voluntarily to do so.
The rules of the Association
guarantee interest at the rate of
at least five per cent. on all
moneys invested.

The Committee have, however,
made arrangements to invest all
moneys in Straits War Loan at
six per cent, so long as this loan
is available, which is a very at-
tractive return to investors.

Union Insurance Society
of Canton, Ltd.,
Hon. Secretaries & Treasurers,
Hongkong, March 10.

the Dragon procession could
bring much money as it would be
an expensive affair.

Mr. Bird reminded the meeting
that there was a sum of \$2,000
standing to the credit of St.
George's fund left over from
other St. George's Days.

Mr. Eddins said there seemed
to be a feeling in the meeting,
and perhaps it would be as well
to take an expression of opinion,
that the St. George's Society
should be revived. He proposed
that in the opinion of the meeting
the St. George's Society, if once
revived, should be revived, and if
not, one should be formed, and
that this should be considered by
the committee, who should take
the necessary steps to put the
resolution into effect.

Mr. Downing seconded and the
motion was unanimously carried.

The Chief Justice remarked
that some of the Committee be-
longed strictly speaking to an-
other sect but he could assure
them of the cordial co-operation
of the Welsh community.

The Hon. Mr. Holyoak then
moved and Mr. Eddins seconded
that all British subjects in the
Colony be asked to assist. They
wanted to cultivate the word
"British." Mr. Holyoak remarked
and not make any distinction.
The meeting was carried on
until 11.15 p.m. when it was
closed.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

It was bound to come, says the
Chronicle; bridge was too slow,
and so we had auction, which is
accurately described as a com-
bination of bridge and poker.
Now, on the other side of the
Atlantic there has been evolved
pirate bridge, which, in addition
to the two other constituents,
introduces some of the principles
of solo whist. In the new game
the bidding starts in the conven-
tional way, but any of three
players can accept a bid, and
when that is done each in turn to
the left of the acceptor may bid
higher, double, or pass. The
player who makes the final bid
that is accepted becomes the de-
clarer and plays the combined
hands, no matter who first bid the
suit. Only the player can score
game, his fortuitous partner
having to be content with count-
ing honours, and he who first
wins two games wins the rubber.
The main attractions of the game
are the varying position of the
dummy hand, and the ease with
which an undesirable partner can
be got rid of.

Wise and welcome indeed is
the decision of the Board of
Education to make grants in aid
of evening play centres for chil-
dren attending public elementary
schools. In London these ex-
cellent institutions are supported
entirely by an association of which
Mrs. Humphrey Ward is the
moving spirit, and nothing but
large munificence at the cost of
much self-sacrifice on the part of
existing subscribers and a con-
siderable influx of new ones,
together with the ready help
given in the management by
volunteers, has enabled this
association to keep the centres
open despite the ever-growing
exactions of the war. The need
of State aid was pressing, and the
grant of it is most opportune.

Errors will, of course, occur
even in the best regulated
bureaux, remarks the *Chronicle*,
but two have come to light which
deserve recording. A barrister
recently offered his services as a
voluntary worker, stating that he
was "a good organiser." A few
days later he received the offer of
an appointment as a dustman! In-
vestigations showed that a clerk
in the department to which he
applied had described him in the
card index as "a good organ-
grinder."

Another case happened some
time back, when a Fleet Street
cartoonist, whose occupation had
vanished for the duration of the
war, was seeking secretarial or
any other work which he was
capable of performing. In due
course the cartoonist received a
notification from an employment
bureau to the effect that a certain
railway company would probably
engage him (and pay him 25s. a
week while learning) as a cart-
washer.

Shark skins are not the only
product of the sea one makes
leather from, says an exchange.
A French chemist more than
thirty years ago succeeded in
making leather from seaweed, by
washing it with potash and steam-
ing it in a boiler. We might also,
with advantage, be more careful
of our leather snippings. The
Germans have long utilised these
by treating with alkaline dye and
blending them with sinews.
With that easy deceitfulness of
them, they coat it with caoutchouc
to make it look more like solid
leather. The romance of leather
lies in the tanning of it, for the
whole vegetable world is pressed
into service. Russia: leather
owes its delicious aroma to the
birch bark it is tanned with, and
the inappreciative moth so dis-
likes it that the presence of one
rolume in a row will keep all
free from insects.

Bishop Brent in London.
Bishop Brent, of the Philippine
Islands, speaking at the annual
meeting of the Committee of
Women's Work, at the Society for
the Propagation of the Gospel in
Foreign Parts, Telford Square,
S. W., said that with regard
to American opinion on the war
British need have no fear. The
head was a bit weak, but the
heart was a bit strong.

THE LAST THROW.

Chances of a German Offensive in the West.

Writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a military correspondent says:—

The first and chief advantage of initiative in warfare is that an army chooses the point where it shall throw its force. In so doing it wins immunity for its weak places and compels the enemy to defend his own. It is, for instance, a disadvantage to fight with one's back to a swollen river, and the application of this principle was seen in the French defeat before Soissons almost exactly two years ago.

German military theory hates the defensive as nature abhors a vacuum, and the question arises whether she will be content with it or whether she will employ the surplus of her strategic reserve from Romania to forestall our offensive in the West and strike all upon a desperate throw. The factors which might urge her to the second course are numerous and attractive. Two have been already mentioned: her hatred of the defensive and the immediate and solid gain of fighting on ground of one's own choice.

A Gamble.

But there are others that are even more cogent. The German Staff have already tasted something of the effects of defensive fighting. An army compelled for long to a defensive course tends to lose moral, more especially if it should be an unsuccessful defensive; and it needs little insight to show that moral tending to evaporate ever more rapidly spells ultimate defeat. An attacking army, able to win small tactical gains, has its spirit inflated, and the civilian population has something to show for its privations.

The war has not yet disclosed a position which has not its price and the enemy may prefer to risk his dwindling strength on such a speculation rather than submit to a possible debacle. There are chances in every attack, and from the German side the war has now reduced itself to a gamble. It is clear that the war cannot continue indefinitely, and it is this which may prove the deciding motive. If Germany could secure some tangible result, sufficient to produce a notable impression in France, she may imagine that would turn the scale and make the Allies more inclined to negotiate a peace at once than to continue, say, another year of sacrifice which might prove no more profitable. It is the German mind we are attempting to read, and this is not an improbable interpretation of it at this moment.

Why Strike in the West?

Why should she strike in the West? It may be asked. The Western front has proved disastrous to the Germans from the beginning. But, on the other hand, we must weigh two facts. Russia must, by this time, seem to be possessed of some miraculous source of life. How often has she been dealt with, only to re-appear with deadly effect again? After the defeat in East Prussia, the Germans were thrown back from the Nemen and sustained a heavy defeat themselves. They marched to the gates of Warsaw, only to find themselves within an ace of being outflanked by General Ruzsky. They pushed back the line over the whole Eastern front, only to suffer an overwhelming defeat this summer. And apart from the difficulty of dealing Russia a deadly blow, we have to remember the soldier's fascination of dealing his blows against the weakest of his foes. France made such sacrifices and suffered so much that Germany may fancy she has not the heart for more. This would seem the more reasonable, since Austria is certainly in that condition at present.

A Possible Objective.

Where, then, would she strike, if she struck in the West at all? This is a question that cannot be considered very fully, for obvious reasons. But we can see that the stretch of the French line from Sedan to Compiègne, the nearest point to England, is a

KAISER'S PEACE LETTER.

Ruler "Who Has a Heart For His Enemies."

Amsterdam, January 15.—According to a Berlin telegram the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes the following autograph letter from the Kaiser to the Imperial Chancellor, dated New Palace, Potsdam, October 31, 1916:—

"My Dear Bethmann,—I have since been turning our conversation thoroughly over in my mind.

"It is clear that the peoples of the enemy countries, who are kept in a morbid war atmosphere and are labouring, owing to lies and frauds, under delusions induced by fighting and hatred, possess no men who are able or who have the moral courage to speak the word which will bring relief—to propose peace. "What is wanted is a moral deed to free the world, including neutrals, from the pressure which weighs upon all. For such a deed it is necessary to find a ruler who has a conscience, who feels that he is responsible to God, who has a heart for his own people and for those of his enemies, who, indifferent as to any possible wilful misinterpretation of his action, possesses the will to free the world from its sufferings.

"I have that courage. Trusting in God I shall dare to take this step. Please draft notes on these lines and submit them to me and make all the necessary arrangements without delay.—(Signed) WILHELM II."

The newspaper adds:—"Our enemies may be assured that we shall come through the war, the continuation of which has been forced on us, to a victorious issue and with a determination as thorough as the desire for peace expressed in this Imperial letter was sincere."—Reuter.

More Kingly Bluster.

Amsterdam, Jan. 14.—According to a Munich telegram, the King of Bavaria has sent the following telegram to the Kaiser:—

"The strong words which your Majesty, in your indignation at the arrogant reply of our enemies, has addressed to the German people find a lively echo all in our hearts.

"With your Majesty the entire German people share an iron will to break the presumption of our enemies. I know that I am at one with all my Bavarians when at this fateful hour I again assure your Majesty that, with unflinching loyalty, we will continue the fight which was forced upon us in order to enforce the peace which our enemies still refuse us.

"By their war aims they have disclosed their boundless lust for conquest and their desire to destroy us and our allies.

"The whole world now knows who is to blame for this terrible struggle of nations, and who after 30 months of fighting, bears the responsibility for further bloodshed. We were ready for an understanding. Our enemies take a different view.

"The heroism of our victorious troops and the self-sacrificing heroism of the entire people will also henceforth defy all the attacks and all the malice of our enemies and will lead us to victory and to peace. May God continue to be with our just cause."

number of advantages. If a success could be obtained there, it would reproduce the sensation caused by von Kluck's blow there in January, 1915. And a German army would not be very far from the Somme area, in case its efforts did not hamstring the Allied offensive there.

The chances of a successful blow are so small that it is hardly worth while discussing them. The best such an operation could achieve would be to weaken our offensive for a short time. But this is no reason why Germany should not undertake it. Time is fighting against everyone, and she may judge it to be as much our enemy as hers. But if we are as resolute as Germany and are prepared for sacrifices, what can she do to do us any harm?

POLICE RESERVIST CHARGED.

Scene in a Hungnam Theatre.

Two Chinese, one Police Reserve Constable 781, were charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with disorderly conduct on the stage at a Hungnam theatre.

An Indian constable said the first defendant was on the stage and he was ordered to leave. The second defendant (the Reservist) then came up and said he would take the first defendant to the station, "makes the inspector." Witness was taking the first defendant to the Police Station when he got hold of his uniform and the second defendant said:—"I am coming along too; I will go in his place." A big crowd of Chinese gathered and commenced to hoot. Witness took both defendants to the station, with the aid of another constable, who had to be whistled for. The first defendant caught hold of witness's watch chain and broke it: The first defendant said the second told him to go up on the stage and he would be behind him in case there was any trouble.

The second defendant said he saw the first fighting with the constable. He was making a lot of noise.

A witness, called by the second defendant, said he saw the Indian constable having trouble with the first defendant.

Inspector McDonald said the second defendant was only a boy, and had probably been foolish.

His Worship told the second defendant that he was a member of the Police Reserve and should assist the Police, instead of obstructing them.

Defendants were fined \$2 each and were ordered to pay for the repair of the watch chain.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve), state:—

Police School, 5.30 p.m. Monday, March 19.—Class X (Inspector Gerrard). Thirty-two constables warned by O.C. No. 2 Company.

Wednesday, March 21.—Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr). Twelve Constables warned respectively by Commanders of Nos. 1 and 2 Sections and 8 Constables by the O.C. Maxim Gunners.

Friday, March 23.—Class XI (Inspector Gordon). Thirty-two Constables warned by O.C. No. 2 Company.

Examination Results. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., has reported the result of the recent examination of Classes I, II, and III held at Queen's College.

The following are the names, in order of merit, of those who Passed with Credit:—1, P.O. 573 J. Ribeiro; 2, P.O. 845 Ormiston; 3, P.O. 586 da Silva; 4, Trooper 743 Galloway; 5, Trooper 796 Campbell; 6, P.O. 653 Ellis; 7, Or. Sergt. 683 Ford; 8, Trooper 741 Belp; 9, P.O. 64 Leung Kwok Tai.

The names of the 35 men, in order of merit, who Passed, have been posted on the Notice Board at Headquarters' Club.

The names of the 35 men who failed will be sent to their respective Commanders.

Mounted Police. The Hon. Mr. O. E. Anton has kindly presented "Drumlog" and "Dunlop" to this detachment.

Promotions &c. The Hon. O.S.P. has approved the following promotions and appointments:—

Inspector H.A. Lammert to be Chief Inspector.

Crown Sergeant 870 Eastace to be Inspector and O.C. No. 1 Platoon.

Crown Sergeant 888 Fothergill to be Staff Inspector and in charge of Emergency Calls and Police School.

Crown Sergeant 651 Wilks to be Company Sergeant Major.

Sergeant 701 Butterfield to be Crown Sergeant and Commander No. 1 Section.

Sergeant 604 Goodwin to be Crown Sergeant and Commander No. 2 Section.

P.O. 845 Bailey to be Sergeant.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEED BEEF

AND

CORNEED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEGS

and BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS' USE.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On SATURDAY, March 17th, at 4.30 p.m. SHARP.

THE MEMBERS of the New Bandman Opera Company

WILL PRESENT A

POT POURRI ENTERTAINMENT

IN AID OF A FUND

to provide entertainment during the coming months

for Men of His Majesty's Services

in the Colony.

THE ENTIRE GROSS PROCEEDS

will be given to this Fund.

BOOKINGS AT MOUTRIE'S

Prices: \$3. \$2. \$1.

BOOK EARLY AND HELP THIS DESERVING FUND.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Carrage McCullough
Miss Roseman
Harkness Miss Roseman
Lewis Sayer Mr & Mrs
Luchinger Mrs Woods
Mr & Mrs Hard

NOTICE.

WAR LOANS INVESTMENT TRUST OF MALAYA.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

CAPITAL—\$8,000,000.—

In shares of \$10—each (Straits currency) fully paid.

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of India & China,
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—35 Miscellaneous GRAMOPHON RECORDS. All except 2 double-sided; Orchestral and Popular Songs (chiefly ragtime and comic—7 Billy Williams), \$35 cash. Apply Box 1265 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—No. 10, Seymour Terrace. Apply to—P. M. N. de Silva 5, Des Voeux Road.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

THIS is to Inform the General Public that the Undersigned is the Sole Proprietor of Joseph Brothers, Hongkong—and all connections with the firm carried on at Shanghai under the same name has ceased as from the 1st October, 1916.

EDWARD MENASHIE
JOSEPH
Hongkong, 15th March, 1917.

"ARROW" SHIRTS.
FOR EVENING DRESS WEAR.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.
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HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

NEW STOCK OF ENGLISH MADE

FOOTWEAR

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BOOTS

AND

SHOES.



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EXCLUSIVE STYLES—PERFECT FITTING.

COLUMBIA
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SUPPLY YOU WITH MUSIC FOR EVERY MOOD.

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OPERATIC,
SONG and DANCE.
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LIMITED.

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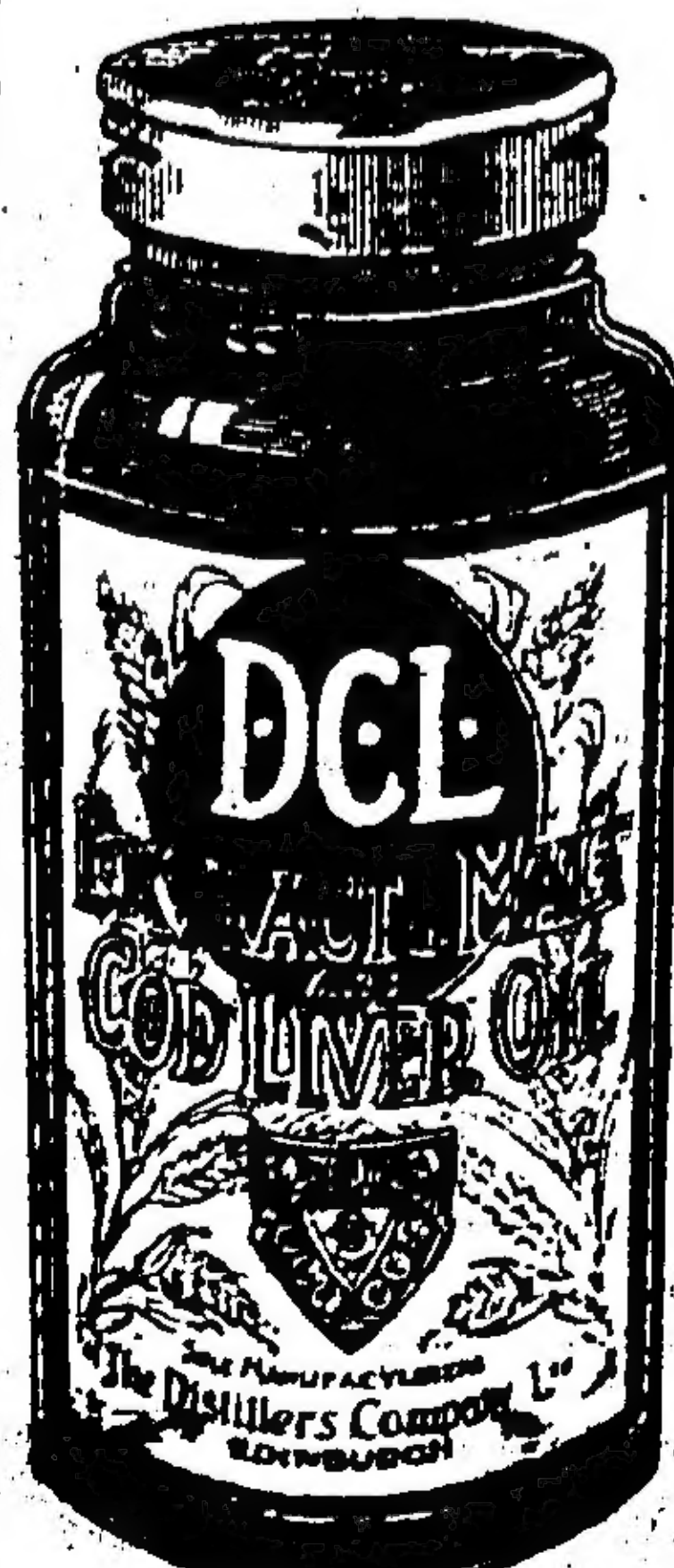
TEL. 1332.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract

with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 185.

8, Queen's Road, Central.

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

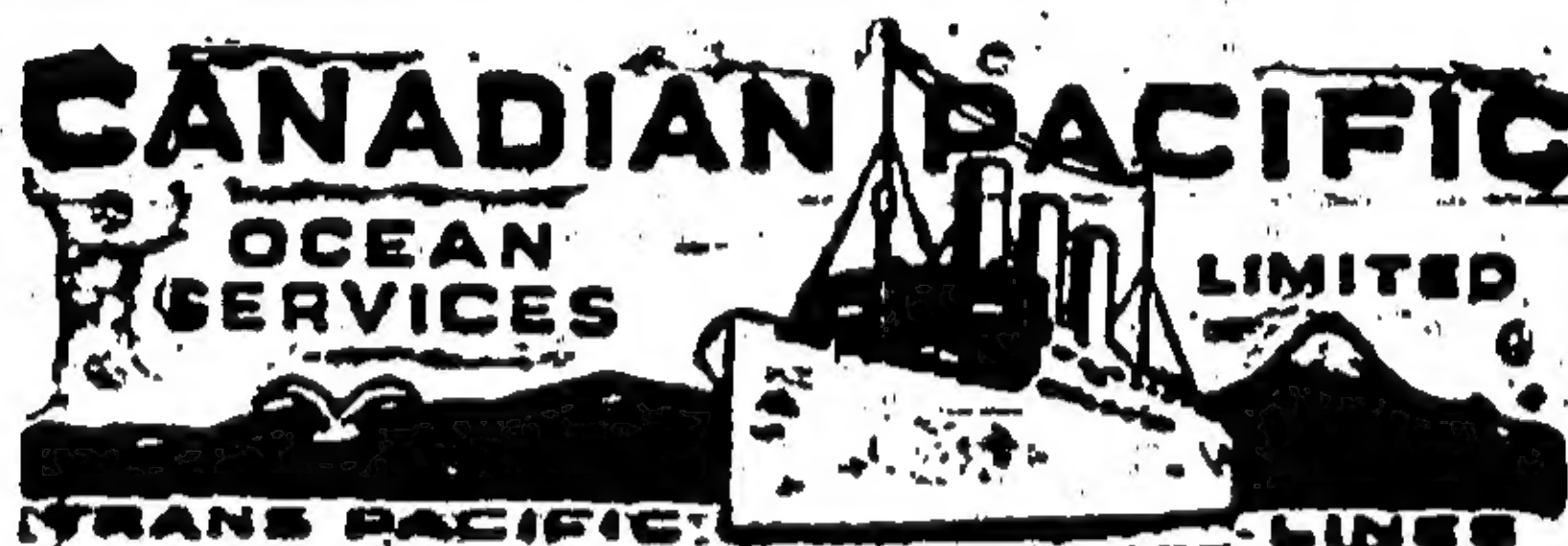
Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named.

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
LONDON & Bombay via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Port Said and Marseilles.			Connecting at Colombo with Australia Mail Steamer.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.			Direct Service.
SHANGHAI, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.			Direct Service.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said and Marseilles.			Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, Dates of Sailings etc. apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917. E. V. D. Parr, Superintendent.



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

30,625 tons Displacement, Quadruple Screw, Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change) SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

Empress of Russia	Empress of Asia
Empress of Japan ...	Empress of Japan ...
Empress of Asia ...	Empress of Asia ...
Monteagle ...	

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama. Monteagle calls Moji instead of Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage, Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope. Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 215.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.		
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Nagoya & Yokohama.		
OCUTTA via S'pore, Pang & Rangoon.		
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.		
MOJI and Kobe.		
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.		
EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL. (CARGO ONLY).		

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	26th Mar.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	2nd Apr.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	16th Apr.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	28th Apr.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	12th May.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	23rd May.

1st class to London G\$348. (271.10.0), return G\$619. (2122).

to San Francisco G\$250. return G\$437.50.

*Cargo only. *Proceeding to South America Ports.

Special Rates given to NAVY & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUNDER THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons & Speed Leave Hongkong

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent. KING'S BUILDINGS. Telephone No. 291.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE OF THE JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO. Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI. Subject to change without Notice. S.S. Bintang 23rd Mar. S.S. Arakan 14th May. Tjikembang 13th Apr. ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada. For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. S.S. CHINA WILL SAILING FROM HONGKONG FOR SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU. APRIL 15, JUNE 23, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1034.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 215.

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 215.

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, DALNY		
MANILA, OEBU & ILOILO		
DALNY		
SHANGHAI		
SHANGHAI & DALNY		
SHANGHAI		
SHANGHAI		
MANILA, OEBU & ILOILO		
TIENSIN		

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".

EMANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu" and "Tean".

Extra Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" and "Tean".

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

S.S. "Anhui", "Chenai", "Sennang", "Yingchow", "Shantung" and "Siakiang".

with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Mar. 13, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijarcem		15th Mar.	22nd Mar.	SHANGHAI
Tijpanas		23rd Mar.	28th Mar.	KOBE
Tijlwoong		22nd Mar.	28th Mar.	KOBE

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Telephone No. 1574. York Building. 115

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
----------	---------------------------------	-------------------------------

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haikong... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 13th March, at 11 a.m.

Haikun ... A. E. Higgins ... THUR. 15th March, at 11 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co., General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Choyang	Wed., 14th Mar. at d'light
KOBE & Moji	Suisang	Thur., 15th Mar. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Loksang	Thur., 15th Mar. at 7 a.m.
TIENSIN	Chipsang	Fri., 16th Mar. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuenang	Sat., 17th Mar. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Tues., 20th Mar. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Tues., 20th Mar. at 7 a.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 24th Mar. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

Steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation.

Call, and the high tide is can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

YEN-LO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Swatow by steamers having appropriate accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kanton, Swatow, Lohat, Tientsin and Lohat Delta.

YIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight of passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. Agents. Telephone No. 215.

or to REISS & Co. Canton Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

SHIPPING NEWS.

WORKS

The Panama Canal. In July the American International Corporation assumed control of the public utilities of Panama city; and in the same month the Government of the United States declined finally to supervise the election of the President of Panama unless the local government formally made the request. These have been the principal events of the year. The International Banking Corporation, which maintains branches in Colon and Panama, and is the oldest banking institution on the Isthmus, passed into the hands of the American International Corporation early in 1916. About the same time this new company purchased a large block of stock in the United Fruit Company, became owners of the Grace and Co. and Pacific Mail steamship lines, and bought out the electric lighting, ice-making, telephone, and tramway services in the city of Panama. It was the first step in the announced policy of the American financial interests represented by the National City Bank and Guaranty Trust of New York, to secure control of the transportation, banking, and public utility of Latin-America. Notwithstanding unusual conditions, the canal has just about paid expenses since it was reopened to traffic on April 15, 1916. The landings in Culebra Cut, which closed the canal in September, 1915, have become a bogey in the shipping world, and many vessels that otherwise would be routed there, rather than run the risk of being held up from a day to a month at the Isthmus. This is a fictitious fear, because the channel is unobstructed and navigation has been uninterrupted since April for vessels drawing 36ft of water or less: yet it has done something to hold vessels from the Panama route. Notwithstanding this, the operation and maintenance expenses during the six months ended December 1, amounting to \$700,000 sterling, plus the tolls due, but not collected, from public vessels of the United States. In the six months from May 1 to November 1, 856 ships passed through the canal, not including public vessels of the United States, and they carried 3,491,105 English tons of cargo, the net tonnage upon which tolls are based being 2,612,916. By nationality the ships were classed as follows:—British, 50 per cent.; United States, 18; Japanese, 7; Norwegian, 7; Chilean, 6; Peruvian, 5; Du ch, 5; others, 2. From month to month there has been a steady increase in tonnage through the canal, and the present showing is regarded by the United States Government as highly satisfactory.

The Fryatt Memorial. The Special Committee which is administering the Captain Fryatt Memorial Fund has been gratified to receive the following letter from Rome, accompanied by two hundred guineas to the Memorial:—"It is with pleasure that we associate ourselves, not only as shipbuilders but also as proprietors of the Società Nazionale Italiana Di Navigazione, to the erection of a Memorial in honour of the brave martyr Captain Charles Fryatt, who was a victim of the ferocious enemy for having gallantly done what he considered to be his duty in trying to save the steamer under his command, a deed which ought to have had the admiration even of the barbarous enemy and which will always remain a standard of the gallantry of the Me canile Naval Officers and men who, without seeking glory are doing daily their duty in the dangerous task entrusted to them. Therefore we have the pleasure to enclose two hundred guineas of which one hundred is on behalf of the Società Anonima Italiana Gio Ansaldo & C., and one hundred on behalf of the Società Nazionale Di Navigazione. A letter of thanks has been returned for this generous contribution. The Memorial, which has been organised by the Imperial Merchant Services Guild, Liverpool, will take the form of a permanent Memorial, and a Fund for the purpose of alleviation of cases of suffering and distress, primarily those due to the war, arising amongst the members of this profession to which Captain Fryatt belonged, or their dependants. If so desired, contributions may be earmarked for one object or the other. Another recent contribution through the medium of the Liverpool Underwriters Association is that of a thousand francs from the Compagnie Des Assurances Maritimes De Paris. This has been supplemented by a substantial contribution of 250 francs from the Liverpool Underwriters Association."

SHIPPING.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

Yick Building, Tel. 1574.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new first class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong:

S.S. "ECUADOR"	March 28, June 18.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	April 23, " "
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	May 21, " "

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Ticket are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., Apply to:—

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	\$ 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer	5.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer	9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Honam.	5.00 p.m. Heungshan.
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WEDNESDAY, 14th MARCH, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan.	8.00 a.m. Kinshan.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan.	5.00 p.m. Honam.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 18th MARCH, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

SERVICE SUSPENDED.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO. LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above Steamer leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:—

HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.
HOTEL MAXIM (First Floor) Opposite the Blake Pier.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.B. MONTEITH WILB & CO., Representatives.
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parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERSOf all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

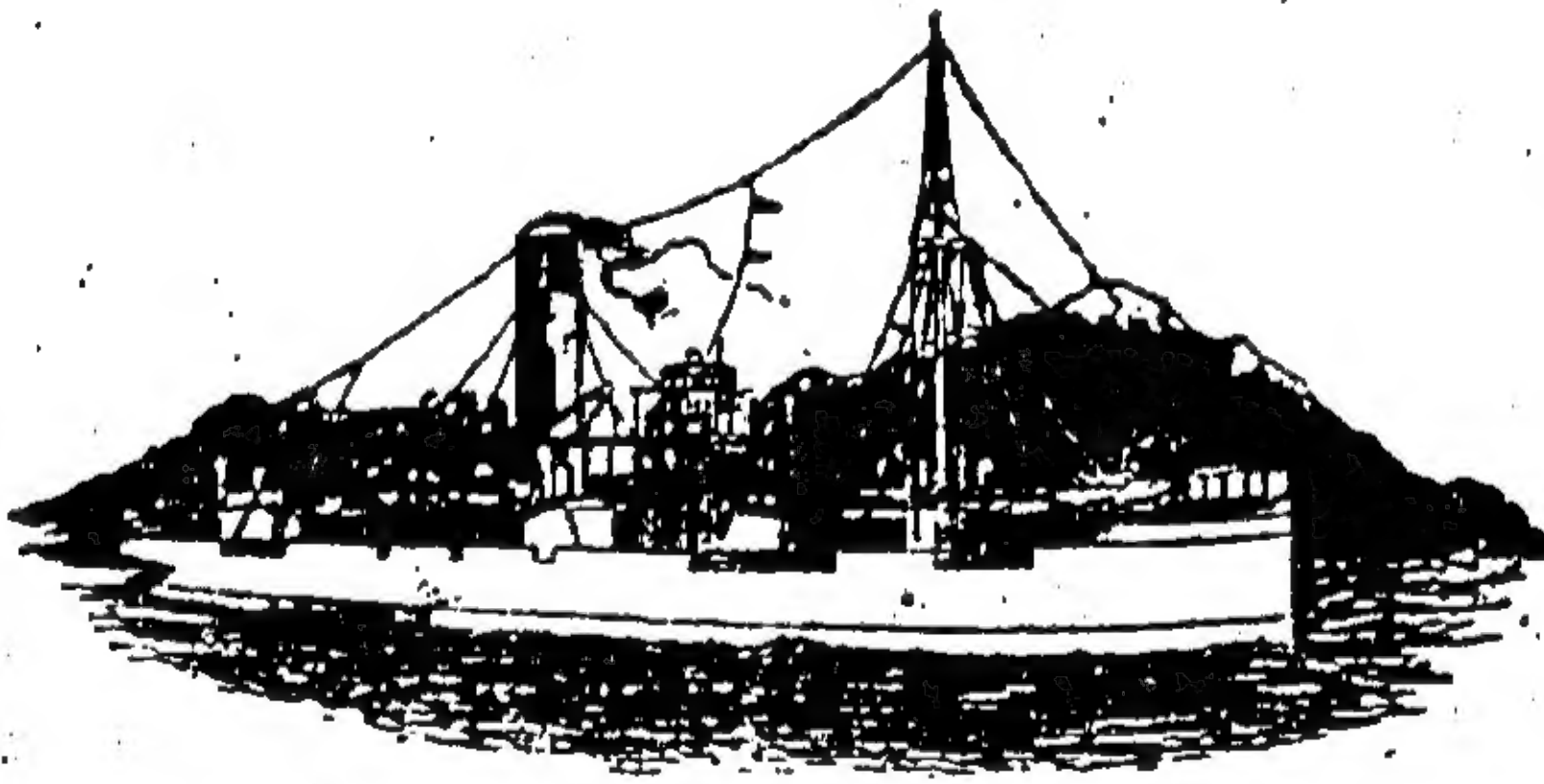
78' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE
and Electric Welding Systems.AGENTS FOR:—
JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.MR. ROXBURGH, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in
Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,
Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft,
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every descrip-
tion. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIREHONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

NOTICE.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1830.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and
Foundry Casts Importers. General Store-
keepers and Shipbuilders. Nos. 25, and
27, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street, west
of Central Market) Telephone No. 425.

NOTICE.

TSANG FOOK.

Pianos & Organs REPAIRED, TUNED
& REGULATED. GASES RE-POLISHED.
WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES CONSISTENT
WITH BEST WORKMANSHIP. ES-
TIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Cheapest Ham.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination. Vessel's Name. For Freight Apply To. To be Despatched.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via Japan	Bintank	J.C.J. L.	13, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	26, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P. M. S. S.	25, Mar.
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	28, Mar.
San Francisco via Japan	S. iny. M.	T. K. K.	2, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	13, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T. K. K.	16, Apr.
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T. K. K.	28, Apr.
Victoria, B.C. & Japan	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	1, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T. K. K.	12, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Araka	J.C.J. L.	14, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P. M. S. S.	21, May.
San Francisco via Japan	Touy. M.	T. K. K.	23, May.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai via Swatow	Choyang	J. M. Co.	14, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, Mar.
Kobe and Moji	Suisan	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	15, Mar.
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	15, Mar.
Haiphong	Loksang	J. M. Co.	15, Mar.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	15, Mar.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	16, Mar.
Tientsin	Chipahing	J. M. Co.	16, Mar.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	17, Mar.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	18, Mar.
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	24, Mar.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	30, Mar.
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	30, Mar.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	21, Mar.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	22, Mar.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	22, Mar.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	23, Mar.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	24, Mar.
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	24, Mar.
Kobe	Tjiliwang	J.C.J. L.	28, Mar.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "ANYO MARU."

From SOUTH AMERICAN
PORTS via SAN FRANCISCO
& JAPAN PORTS.The above named Steamer having
arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery of Cargo from alongside.
Cargo remaining undelivered
on the 13th March, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then be
taken from the Company's
Godown.Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 16th March, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will
be examined on the 21st March,
1917, at 10 A.M.No Claims will be recognised if
filed after the 3rd March, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1917.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.Ahkung Sinking Menli Hotel,
from Shanghai.

Kimloo, from Kobe.

A. B. SORENSEN,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 9, 1917.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Anderson G E	Keyl De F F
Arldmont A	Knicht Mr & Mrs
Aslaworth J W	P L
Barlett R M	Kies F H
Bellier R E	Kroeder Dr A T
Bleeker F D	King C
Bowick Mr & Mrs	Kosman N B
O	Kram Mr & Mrs
Baxter Mr & Mrs H	O F
A	Leira Mr & Mrs J J
Ritting S T	Laurent Mr & Mrs
Barber W L L	Longfield S
Narles J H	Littie C
Bain H Murray	Luna Mr & Mrs A
Bellios Mrs E R	Lambert Mr & Mrs
Beckingsale L	I J
Byrne Mr & Mrs O	Loebinger S E
Bull W G	Martin H E
Brann J	Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Clarke W E	Martin J S
Caplan D E	Macdonald Major D
Croucher N	McDonald J
Conant H A R	McNee Mr & Mrs
Courtney J D	McNicol L D
Courtney G L	McAdam G
Curry F W	Moller Mr & Mrs E
Cannan Mr & Mrs J	Martell Miss
T M	Martell Miss M
Colman Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
O D	Martell Miss M
Chase Miss A G	Martell Miss M
Carey H S	Martell Miss M
Clarke H S	Martell Miss M
Croft C	Martell Miss M
Cherry Mrs M	Martell Miss M
Cochran Capt & Mrs	Martell Miss M
Coffin A S	Martell Miss M
Dowling W A	Martell Miss M
Davenport W B	Martell Miss M
Duffy Miss M E	Martell Miss M
Davis Mr & Mrs F	Martell Miss M
Devar Capt J	Martell Miss M
Dewar J J	Martell Miss M
Dowling Mrs	Martell Miss M
Dryfus Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
L	Martell Miss M
Delby James	Martell Miss M
Eaton Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
A W	Martell Miss M
Elliot Mr & Mrs H	Martell Miss M
Elliott F G	Martell Miss M
Feller Deaman	Martell Miss M
Ford W H	Martell Miss M
Fairley W L J	Martell Miss M
Fane J	Martell Miss M
Francisco Mrs	Martell Miss M
Gray F J	Martell Miss M
Gordon A G	Martell Miss M
Goulbourn V	Martell Miss M
Gass Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
Taylor	Martell Miss M
Grimshaw R	Martell Miss M
Hodge L E S	Martell Miss M
Harvey Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
E D	Martell Miss M
Hayward Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
H E	Martell Miss M
Hollands H E	Martell Miss M
Hodgins Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
Hind W B	Martell Miss M
Harper	Martell Miss M
Heeper A Shelton	Martell Miss M
Hodge J W	Martell Miss M
Hannibal Mr & Mrs	Martell Miss M
Car A	Martell Miss M
Myer Mr & Mrs W	Martell Miss M
B	Martell Miss M
Hope L	Martell Miss M
Hope J E	Martell Miss M
Helmer Mrs	Martell Miss M
Haaslin N	Martell Miss M
Hilbert G H	Martell Miss M
Joseph E M	Martell Miss M
Jones Capt & Mrs	Martell Miss M
N I	Martell Miss M

CARLTON HOTEL.

Amos J	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Benson M E	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Betwell Miss B	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Betwell Miss G	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Bradley Miss M	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Brewer V	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Clarke Miss B	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Clarke H O	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Coutts A	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Cowan A	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Damond Miss K	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Doyle Miss C	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Edmonds Mr & Mrs	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Guthrie Miss M	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Hall H	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Harrington Miss E	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Hodgson L	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Hodson Miss T	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Harper J	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Herner Miss O	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Hudson Capt & Mrs	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Keely Miss M	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Kilo e Mr & Mrs	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Knight F	Legge Mrs Wm Geo
Kone Mrs S	Legge Mrs Wm Geo

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Almond Mrs B	Joseph J
Banerman G	Lambden Miss E G
Baker Mr & Mrs	Lee W D
Bouman G O	Morley W
Bullen Miss M E	Murphy D
Budge W	Murphy D
Castello	Murphy D
Cheng Mr & Mrs T	Murphy D
Donaldson B A	Murphy D
Fetterley	Murphy D
Finlayson Mrs & Mrs	Murphy D
Mrs D J	Murphy D
Fris C	Murphy D
Gregory T N	Murphy D
Gunn Mr & Mrs T	Murphy D
Hamm Mr & Mrs	Murphy D
Jackson Wm	Murphy D
James E	Murphy D
James B	Murphy D

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

Universal Providers.

The Largest Modern Department
Store in the East.Airiest, Cleanest and Coolest
in every Respect.

With Elevators to every floor

Refreshments on the Roof Garden.

PRICES MODERATE.

TEL. 1937.
1944.

Mr. Alex Kellaway, in the title role, was the life and soul of the show, splendidly taking the part of a young American, with more money than he knows what to do with, and with a host of friends who are responsible for placing him in some very complex situations, drawn which he experiences with difficulty, at times, in extracting himself. His valet O'Kin (Mr. Fred Winn) is not the least of those responsible for placing the master in awkward positions, and he is also often instrumental in getting him out. Mr. O'Kintons attitude, as Ugo Casero, was extremely funny, as usual, and never failed to provoke mirth when he appeared. Miss Majorie Mannors is splendid in the part of Alice, the fiancée of Mr. Matheson, and her pretty songs, rendered in sweet voice, were received as was also her performance with Mr. Leonard George. The latter in the character of Bobby Washington, was a wise a good success. Mr. Billy was very funny as Pinkie the detective, and Miss Addie Leigh, in to took the part of "Hope" being, was capital. A word of praise is due to Miss Gracie Wilson, who, as the French maid, is responsible for some really beautiful dancing and singing. She contributed very largely to the success of the piece.

In the drama, was charming and her catchy songs left nothing to be desired.

"Mr. Matheson" will be seen

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yunnan Copper.

Last year the output of the copper mines at Tungehuan, Yunnan, was more than 7,000 tons, and it is likely that the quantity will be greatly increased in this year. The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has telegraphed to General Tang, Tachun of that province, pointing out the necessity for the Government to take over these mines in order to develop them to meet the urgent needs of the country, and at the same time a memorial has been sent to the Cabinet drawing attention to the enterprise.

Perak's Prosperity.

Ipo, February 28.—At the annual meeting of the Perak branch of the F.M.S. Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Phylisik presiding, gave a lengthy speech and again reviewed the trade and commerce of the past year. The imports totalled \$27,743,280, an increase of \$3,897,274 as compared with 1915, a decrease of \$915,340 as compared with 1914, a decrease of \$6,218,362 as compared with 1913, and a decrease of \$2,481,897 as compared with 1912, the exports increasing. Re-exports totalled \$98,893,980 with increases of \$24,091,585 as compared with 1915, \$39,895,902 as compared with 1914, \$27,491,530 as compared with 1913 and \$28,261,870 as compared with 1912. The trade of Perak on the whole is good and profitable; the import trade is below normal but an improvement cannot be expected during war. The local bazaar was healthy throughout the year and it is expected that a bonded warehouse will be provided in Ipo next month. The Chamber is collecting data regarding trade after the war but the efforts of the Chambers in Malaya seem to lack in direction. The position of rubber and tin was also referred to. The following committee was elected: Messrs. Fortescue, De Paula, Frank Pearce, Munro, Phylisik, Mourin and Stewart.—Singapore Free Press.

Economic Activity in Korea.

It is a noteworthy fact that in consequence of the prosperous financial condition in Japan, many capitalists here have recently shown themselves inclined to invest their capital in undertakings in Korea. Making summary of their plans, the Seoul Press finds that at least ten manufacturing or mercantile companies have recently been projected or established in Korea. The establishment of the Chemulpo Dock Company, promoted by Mr. T. Okada and a few other capitalists in Chemulpo with a capital of Y150,000, has already obtained official permission. The projected sugar refinery at Pyongyang, capitalised at five million yen, and the Pyongyang branch of the Onoda Portland Cement Manufacturing Company with a capital of two million yen, have also obtained official permission for their establishment. The establishment in Seoul of a rice and bean exchange has been separately applied for by capitalists in Seoul and in Japan while similar institutions are also being projected in Kusan and Fusan. The Chosen Match Manufacturing Company capitalised at Y500,000, and the Oriental Tobacco Manufacturing Company capitalised at one million yen, have also been recently promoted and official permission applied for. Plans have been already matured by Mr. I. Yamamoto and other business men of the Mitsui group to establish a spinning-mill in Seoul. The establishment in Fusan of a ceramic factory capitalised at one million yen, is also being projected by Mr. Y. Shofu, a well-known porcelain manufacturer of Kyoto, while a project is maturing among certain mining capitalists to establish a Tangsen mining company in North Chongchongdo. The spinning-mill and the ceramic factory will shortly file applications with the Government-General for permission to establish business.

For a good solid meal in Canteen or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

FROM THE PULPIT.

"Far from the Noise of Archers."

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning.—"Tell ye of it, ye that ride on white asses, ye that sit on rich carpets, and ye that walk by the way. Far from the noise of the archers, in the places of drawing water, there shall they rehearse the righteous acts of the Lord."—Judges 5/10-11.

This is a verse from the magnificent triumph song for the victory over Sisera and his 900 chariots of iron by Deborah and Barak. Its significance appears through comparison with a previous section in which it is told that the rulers had ceased from Israel under the foreign oppression, the highways were deserted and travellers had to use what by-paths they could. As the result of victory, order and security were restored. The white asses, used by persons of dignity and authority, reappeared; so did rich carpets, the sign of wealth; and once again ordinary citizens might freely "walk by the way" about their business. The battle was fought on the banks of Kishon, but its results were felt to the remotest corners of the country. It was fitting that "far from the noise of archers, in the places of drawing water," should be rehearsed the righteous acts of the Lord and the valiant victory of His servants. Round every village well throughout all the coasts of Israel song and dance would celebrate the overthrow of Sisera and his chariots and his hosts, and the triumph of the ten thousand who had followed their God-guided leaders to victory.

Victory has not been attained in the gigantic struggle of the present time, but still we may borrow a strain for this ancient poem of victory. Many are the anxieties of the time, and we are by no means yet at the end of them. Sorrows also have fallen such as no victory can ever undo; which of our circles has escaped their incidence? Still there are many grounds for thankfulness and quiet confidence, and for them it becomes us to lift up our hearts. We in this Colony are, so to put it, among those who walk by the way, far from the noise of archers, in the places of drawing water. Still the common cause is ours, and I doubt not we are ready to meet whatever claim it may make upon us. If our position here has its privileges, it also has its drawbacks, chief among which is our sense of not being able to help as perhaps we might did not thousands of leagues intervene. We ought to be jealous as to our full citizenship in a time like this, our citizenship, I mean, not as a matter of legal standing, but one of loyal participation. None of us would wish to go to our graves feeling we had done less than our duty to our country and to the world in this time of stress.

Far from the sound of strife we here may be in body, but if our hearts ever fail to be effectively with those on whose decision in council, labours in the workshop, courage in the field and vigilance on the deep our well-being here wholly depends, we should deserve to be excommunicated from the membership of our race. If our safe and easy circumstances in this place were suffered to lead us into any actual detachment in mind or effort from our brethren across the seas then we should be exiles indeed, and fit only to be outcasts. We are but human, and therefore may be betrayed, any of us, into some degree, less or greater, of the disloyalty, for disloyalty it is, it is conceivable enough that any one individual might tell himself that it can make no difference if he gives himself no trouble about it all. In a sense also that might be true. It would probably even make no recognisable difference to the result of the European war if our little island, and the whole of us along with it, were swallowed by the sea to-morrow. But it would make a mighty difference to us. So also the man or woman in some respects it is especially a woman's danger—

who simply takes things easily just now, inflicts a self-injury which can never be possibly repaired. Our lot out here may be regarded as enviable in material circumstances. But in other respects it is not easy. It is by no means an easy thing to accept our safe and prosperous conditions without losing something in character, without falling short of whatever development of spirit is meant to be the outcome of the discipline our country is passing through, without losing something from that deep-knit spiritual kinship in which our full citizenship of the Motherland consists and which our many privileges and franchises outwardly betoken.

If I have reminded you from time to time of these perils of our position, you will believe it is by no means as the self-appointed censor of morals, but as one conscious of the danger, and believing that being aware of it is a help in avoiding it.

When this war broke out the exuberant loyalty of every part of the British dominions was a silver lining to the very black cloud; to the surprise of our enemies and the admiration of the world. The like was never known before in the world's history. It certainly was not known in the days of Deborah, for not all the tribes of Israel took their share in the fight for their common freedom. Reuben "sat among the sheepfolds to hear the piping of the flocks," Gilead "abode beyond Jordan," Dan is asked why he remained in his ships; Asher is reproached for sitting still by the havens of the sea; and there is that bitter curse upon the inhabitants of Moab, because they "came not to the help of the Lord against the mighty."—I suppose they said the Lord could do without them, which was true; it was they who could not, for their sake, afford to do without a share in the common work.

Our leaders nationally never had that spirit to contend against. The opening words of this triumph song apply on the whole to every corner of the King's possessions: "For that the leaders took the lead in Israel, for that the people themselves offered themselves, willingly, bless ye the Lord." No such armies were ever raised by voluntary means, and when later compulsory service was introduced it was done upon popular demand and more as a necessary measure of organisation than as a means of coercing the reluctant. Men were in doubt as to their duty, and called on the Government to decide whether it was in army and navy or as civilians that they could best serve the country, in the same spirit in which young men in our own Colony have asked for a War Commission to decide their dilemma.

In all this there is ground for extreme satisfaction. It proves that free institutions are felt to be worth fighting for, and if at the outset we were at a disadvantage against an enemy for generations compulsorily disciplined with a view to this very emergency, the drawback will stand to our credit in the future history of what is at the bottom a struggle between free institutions and bureaucratic organisation.

In such a struggle liberty has never yet gone down; it is not going down this time either, but is destined rather to extend itself from the west of Europe to the middle and east, to the downfall of many tyrannies. That underlying conviction has been heard and has served France and Britain and Belgium in the trials they have passed through, and will not fail in those yet to be experienced, severe though they may be.

"The star in their courses fought against Sisera," sang liberated Israel, and the note rings to-day. We have parted with astrology, but we have by no means abandoned the conviction, deep in men's hearts, that right in the end is might and has a divinely appointed authority over wrong.

It is wrong, simply and absolutely wrong, that the soul of a people should be held down by the iron hand. If there be such a thing as right on the face of this earth, it is the right of men and nations to be free, not wantonly, not anarchically, but in the ordered self-control befitting the human children of God.

Such is the faith of free men and nations everywhere, and the long, toilsome trail of history is its vindication. That is what Abraham Lincoln meant when he wrote of "the inherent power of truth, and the ultimate universal triumph of justice, humanity and freedom." That is the faith we express when we say that the stars in their courses point whether our march to-day is setting. That is the truth we shall celebrate when in due time we once again rehearse the completed righteous acts of the Lord. It is becoming clear every day that the cause of the Allied nations is the cause of mankind, and the cause of mankind, we know, is God's cause.

Not lightly may we ever claim that our cause is God's. I remember that the present Prime Minister, long before he held that office, warned his countrymen against their habit of assuming that victory is our country's invariable due "as a gift of the Gods." The warning was needed; it may be needed still. If men are asleep in a good cause they will lose it; not that the cause ceases to be right, but that they are the wrong men to win it. Israel's cause was God's, but it was won, under Him, by the devotion of the men who "jeopardized their lives unto the death upon the high places of the field." Incapable of the devotion they would not have deserved the victory; the stars in their courses are above the level of men who set no proper value on their own precious things.

That must be kept in mind as we see the enemy putting himself ever more deeply in the wrong. He has really declared war upon civilisation, but if he is to be crushed, civilisation must rally to the task. There is not much real neutrality left in the world by this time, which is to the credit of the race. The eyes even of China are being opened, and how much longer the land of Washington and Lincoln can keep from open war becomes increasingly doubtful. In the meantime our task is to press on with the work allotted to us.

If victory has not yet come to us it has at least been withheld, and decisively, from the enemy, which is a more wonderful thing than we fully realise, considering his initial advantages in preparation, and for what it is worth, unscrupulousness. The battle of the Marne has never been explained, perhaps never will be. It is one more added to the many historical instances in which powerful and unscrupulous iniquity, equipped at every point, failed and only just failed, to bring its wicked devices to pass.

Sustained and strenuous efforts will yet have to be made, and in that effort we in this haven of safety must take such part as we can. Not a few of our young men have gone home to the war; some have given all that men can give for the cause. We honour them, and we honour also those who are just about to leave us. Social farewells have already been bid them; it is fitting that to-day the good word of the church should be in their ears. Very heartily that is offered them, with the blessing and fervent prayer of all who have learnt to look behind the upheaval of the times for the working of the power and mercy of God. Who so loved the world that He gave for it His Son, and who asks the service of sons and brothers of ours in bringing His deep purposes of righteousness to pass. We bid our brethren God-speed in no more form of words. We assure them that we whose duty still lies here will by no means forget them where they go.

Their action not only satisfied their own patriotic wish; it will be to the honour of our Colony in the record of these times. We recognise that and appreciate it; let us see that we do so in practical ways, lest the actions of our sons and brothers now be our accusation hereafter, for having rejected to see in them a sacrifice which we refused to share.

German Prisoners' Funeral.

Lieut. T. H. Schindlbeck, a Bavarian prisoner who died at Domington Hall from appendicitis, was accorded full military honours at burial. Orations were delivered by four colleagues.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S—SELLERS; SA—SALES;
B—BUYERS; N—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.	
Banks	sa. \$675
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons	n. \$370
North China	n. \$150
Unions	b. \$680
Yangtzes	sa. \$236
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires	b. \$155
H. K. Fires	n. \$355
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	b. & sa. \$98
Steamboats	n. \$184
Indos (Del.)	b. \$176
Indos (Pref.)	n. \$144
Shells	n. 103/-
Ferries	n. \$33
REFINERIES.	
Sugars	b. \$121
Malabons	n. \$33
MINING.	
Kallans	n. 36/-
Langkats	b. 1 1/2
Raubs	n. \$2.55
Tronohs	n. 30/-
Urals	n. 28/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.	
H. K. Wharves	n. \$81
Kowloon Docks	b. & sa. \$126
Shai Docks	n. \$83
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrals	n. \$92
H. K. Hotels	n. \$102
Land Invest.	n. \$81
Hypheys East	n. \$5.50
K'loon Lands	n. \$38
Shai Lands	n. \$88
West Points	sa. \$89
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos	b. \$140
Kung Yiks	n. \$124
Shai Cottons	b. \$1164
Yangtzepeeps	n. \$6
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Borneos	b. \$8
China Light & P. sa.	\$4.70
Providents	n. \$8.10
Dairy Farms	sa. \$24
Green Islands	sa. \$11.40
H. K. Electrics	n. \$49
H. K. Ice Co.	n. \$160
Ropes	n. & d. \$29
Steel Foundries	n. \$10
Trams, Low Levels & sa.	\$9.80
Trams, Peak, old n.	\$1
Trams, Peak, new n.	\$51
Laundries	n. \$51
U. Waterboats	b. \$154
Watsons	b. \$41
Wm. Powells	n. \$6
Morning Posts	n. \$19

CONNECTED TO MOON TUESDAY

MARCH 13, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Share and General Brokers,
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	2 3/4
Demand	2 3/4 15/16
30 d/s	2 1/4
60 d/s	2 1/4
4 m/s	2 1/4 3/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	98 1/2
T/T Japan	108 1/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	55 1/4
co & New York	55 1/4
T/T Java	134 1/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	322
Demand, Paris	322 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/O	2 1/4 11/16
4 m/s. D/P	2 1/4 13/16
6 m/s. L/O	2 1/4 15/16
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	2 1/4 15/16
30 d/s. San Francisco	56 1/4
30 d/s. New York	56 1/4
4 m/s. Manila	Nom.
4 m/s. France	334
6 m/s. France	339
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	55 1/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	110 1/4
Demand, Singapore	98 1/4
On Haiphong	37 prem.
On Saigon	24 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	64 1/4
Sovereign	8.55 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	18.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	36 1/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dis.
Chinese... 10 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dis.
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces 84 1/2 dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,
Chief Manager.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
8:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
12:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
1:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
2:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
3:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
4:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
5:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
6:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
11:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
12:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
1:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
2:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
3:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
4:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
5:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
6:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
8:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
9:00 A.M. to 10:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
10:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
11:00 A.M. to 12:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
12:00 A.M. to 1:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
1:00 A.M. to 2:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
2:00 A.M. to 3:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
3:00 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
4:00 A.M. to 5:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
5:00 A.M. to 6:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
6:00 A.M. to 7:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.	Every 15 minutes
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